



The GEORGE
WASHINGTON
UNIVERSITY
in the Nation's Capital

BULLETIN • PICTORIAL ISSUE • *Washington, D.C.*

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY BULLETIN

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BULLETIN
PICTORIAL ISSUE

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WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

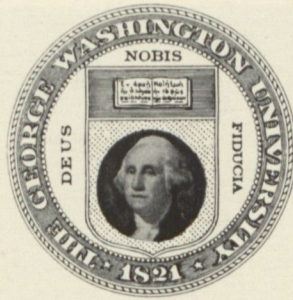
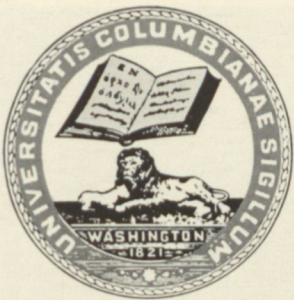




... IT HAS BEEN MY ARDENT WISH TO SEE A PLAN DEVISED ON A LIBERAL SCALE WHICH WOULD HAVE A TENDENCY TO SPREAD SYSTEMATIC IDEAS THROUGH ALL PARTS OF THIS RISING EMPIRE, THEREBY TO DO AWAY LOCAL ATTACHMENTS AND STATE PREJUDICES, AS FAR AS THE NATURE OF THINGS WOULD, OR INDEED OUGHT TO ADMIT, FROM OUR NATIONAL COUNCILS. LOOKING ANXIOUSLY FORWARD TO THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF SO DESIRABLE AN OBJECT AS THIS IS (IN MY ESTIMATION) MY MIND HAS NOT BEEN ABLE TO CONTEMPLATE ANY PLAN MORE LIKELY TO EFFECT THE MEASURE THAN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNIVERSITY IN A CENTRAL PART OF THE UNITED STATES TO WHICH THE YOUTH OF FORTUNE AND TALENTS FROM ALL PARTS THEREOF MIGHT BE SENT FOR THE COMPLETION OF THEIR EDUCATION IN ALL BRANCHES OF POLITE LITERATURE; IN ARTS AND SCIENCES, IN ACQUIRING KNOWLEDGE IN THE PRINCIPLES OF POLITICS AND GOOD GOVERNMENT.

GEORGE WASHINGTON





"The Columbian College in the District of Columbia" was chartered by an Act of Congress February 9, 1821.

The name was changed to "Columbian University" in 1873 and to "The George Washington University" in 1904.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

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Chairman of the Board of Trustees
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1905

a Few will Remember

In the 84 years since its founding Columbian College had become a University.

Congress authorized a change in name to The George Washington University, and the Institution held its first commencement under this name February 22, 1905.

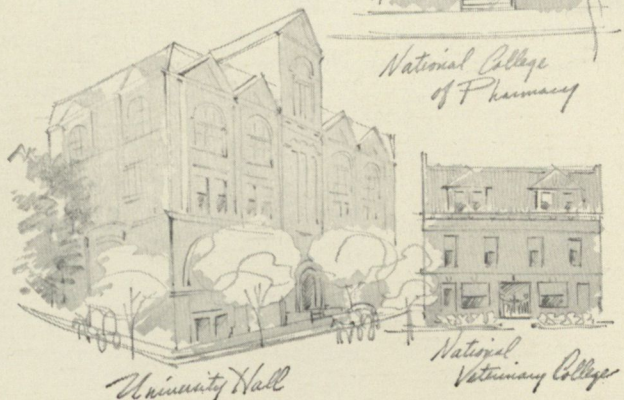
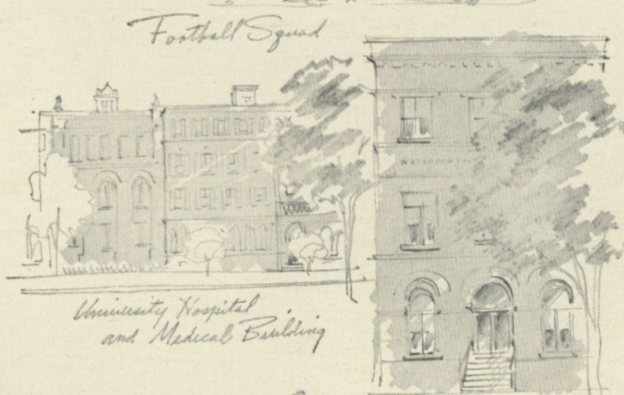
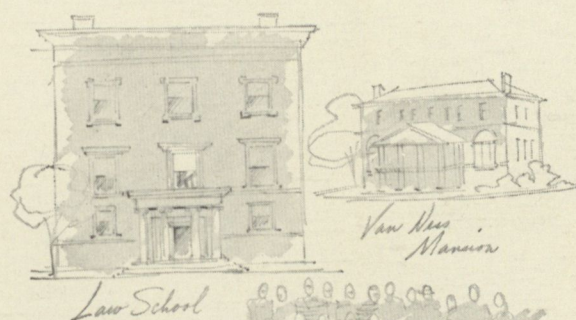
The University's bill of incorporation as enacted in 1821 proposed to realize the "aspirations of Washington, Jefferson, and Madison for the erection of a university at the Seat of Federal government."

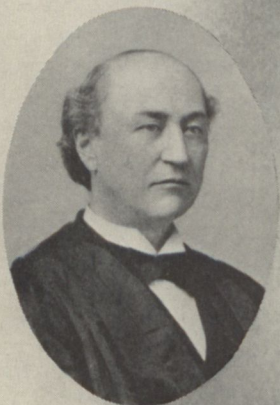
In 1905 the attention of the University was again focused upon the ideals of the men who had inspired its creation.

President Washington had advised Congress that the objectives of the University should be "the assimilation of the principles, opinions, and manners of our countrymen by the common education of a portion of our youth from every quarter. The more homogeneous our citizens can be made in these particulars the greater will be our prospect of permanent union; and a primary object of such a national institution should be the education of our youth in the science of government."

Thomas Jefferson commended Washington's plan to Congress, and James Madison added scope and depth to the early purposes and objectives of the institution.

"Such an institution," said President Madison,

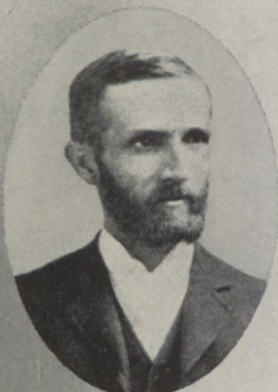




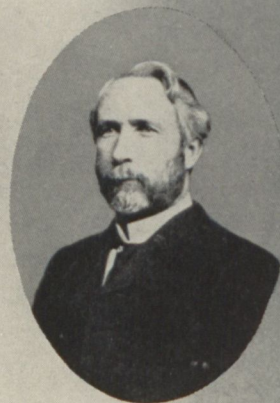
David J. Brewer



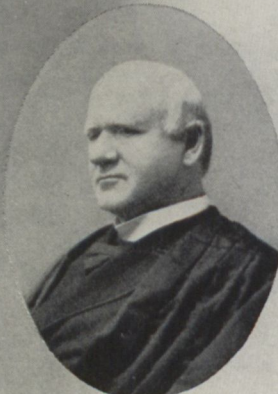
John Wesley Bovée



William Kennedy
Butler



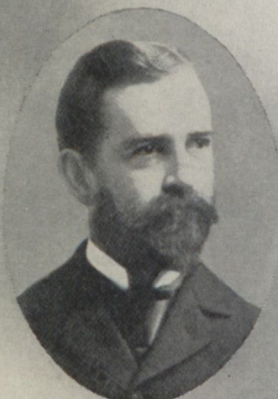
James Howard Gore



John Marshall Harlan



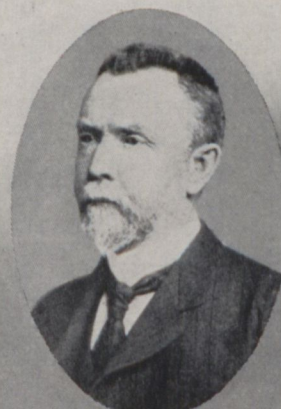
George Neely Henning



Howard Lincoln
Hodgkins



Ernest G. Lorenzen



George Perkins Merrill



Charles Edward
Munroe

"though local in its legal character, would be universal in its beneficial effects. By enlightening the opinions, by expanding the patriotism, and by assimilating the principles, the sentiments, and the manners of those who might resort to this temple of science, to be redistributed in due time through every part of the community, sources of jealousy and prejudice would be diminished, the features of national character would be multiplied, and greater extent given to social harmony.

"But above all, a well constituted seminary in the center of the nation, is recommended by the consideration that the additional instruction emanating from it would contribute not less to strengthen the foundation than to adorn the structure of our free and happy system of government."

The Institution and its community grew, suffered during the years of the Civil War, and flourished again toward the end of the century.

In 1884 the University had moved from its original location on "College Hill" to downtown Washington. Its expansion had been aided by the generosity of W. W. Corcoran, financier and Trustee of the University who provided the growing Institution with land, buildings, and a permanent endowment. The University, which was founded with the warm support of Federal and civic leaders, now proceeded to find its way under its own leadership.

In 1905 the population of metropolitan Washington

These are but a few of the outstanding

was about 400,000—almost five times as great as in 1821. The University occupied several buildings downtown, mostly on H Street between 13th and 15th Streets.

The Department of Arts and Sciences, which included the Division of Graduate Studies, Columbian College, and the Division of Architecture, occupied University Hall at 15th and H Streets. There, too, were the offices of President Needham, Registrar Swett, and Assistant Treasurer Holmes. William Allen Wilbur was Acting Dean of Columbian College, and Percy Ash was Head Professor of Architecture.

Henry St. George Tucker, Dean of the Faculties of Law, Jurisprudence, and Diplomacy, had offices in the Law Lecture Hall on H Street.

The Faculties of Medicine and Dentistry, under Deans W. F. R. Phillips and J. Hall Lewis, and the University Hospital were at 1325-1335 H Street. Technical courses in Architecture were conducted up the street from University Hall at 813 15th Street.

There was a total of 1,465 students enrolled in all departments of the University in 1905, and they were taught by 166 faculty members. Then, as now, the students came from every state in the Union and from many foreign countries.

From 1821 to 1905 the University had conferred 6,134 degrees upon 4,803 people.

In 1905 the University entered a new era.

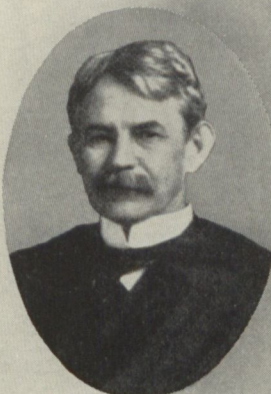
members of the Faculty of 1905.



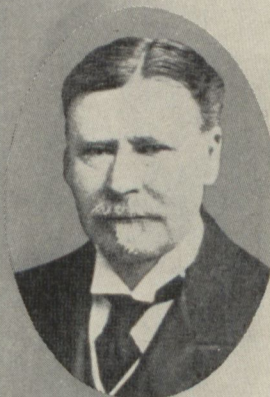
William Allen Wilbur



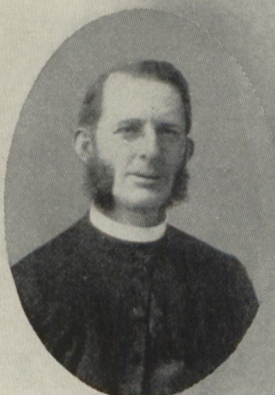
William Reynolds
Vance



Henry St. George
Tucker



Charles Clinton
Swisher



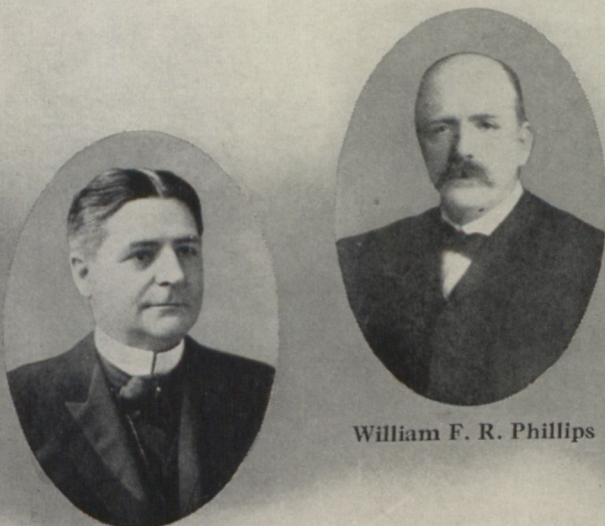
James MacBride
Sterrett



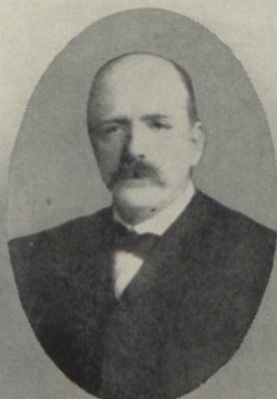
Donald Kerfoot Shute



Hermann Schoenfeld



Charles W. Needham



William F. R. Phillips



Sterling Ruffin



1930

More will Remember

In spite of the war, economic troubles, and rapid changes in population, the community of Washington had grown considerably by 1930.

The buildings at 15th and H Streets had been sold, and after a brief sojourn on Eye Street between 16th Street and Vermont Avenue, the University moved to new quarters in the vicinity of 20th and G Streets. This was very near the area which General Washington had surveyed and planned as the location for the Institution he envisioned.

Corcoran and Stockton Halls were erected in the mid-twenties, and the initial plans for developing the University area were formulated.

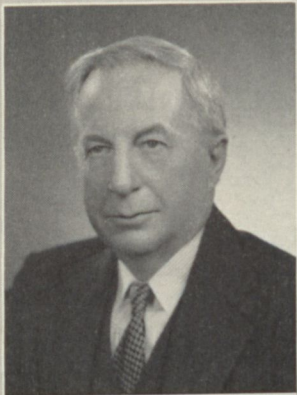
The University entered a period of strong, purposeful, and dynamic growth in this, the year that marked the beginning of the great depression.

The instructional organization of the University was radically changed in 1930.

The Junior College was established to administer the work of the freshman and sophomore years. Henry Grattan Doyle was Dean of the new College.

The Columbian College was designated the senior college of letters and sciences to administer the work of the junior and senior years and the programs leading to the master's degrees. Charles Edward Hill was Dean of Columbian College.

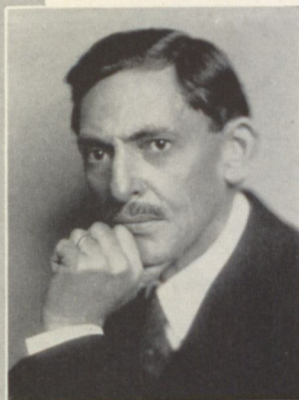




Ray Smith Bassler



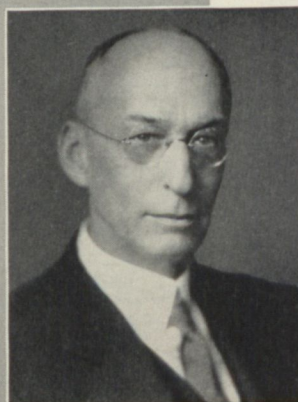
William Cline Borden



Paul Bartsch



Walter Collins
Clephane



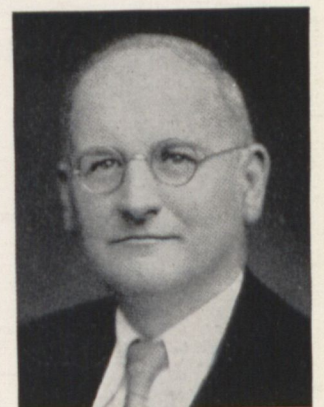
DeWitt Clinton
Croissant



Merton Leroy Ferson



Charles Edward Hill



John Raymond
Lapham

The Graduate Council was established to administer the work leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. George Neely Henning was the Dean.

The Division of University Students was established in order to make the work of the University more fully acceptable to mature students and to provide for the offering of special courses. Elmer Louis Kayser was named Dean of the Division.

New financial and land policies were instituted, which, along with the instructional reorganization, served to prepare the University to take its place in the new Capital City and to meet the changing needs of the community.

In 1930 the University occupied buildings in an area about a block square, bounded by G and H, 20th and 21st Streets. The School of Medicine, the Hospital, and the Dispensary were still located in the 1300 block of H Street.

In December, 1927, the Board of Trustees had accepted a \$1,000,000 gift of the Supreme Council of the 33rd Degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States of America. And in the 1930's the University's building

These are but a few of the outstanding

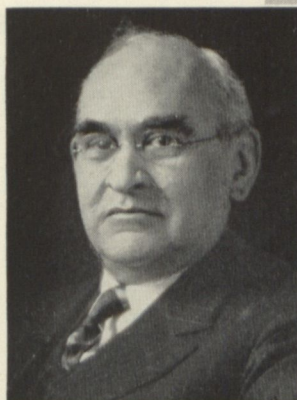
program was greatly aided by the gifts of Mrs. Henry Alvah Strong and Abram Lisner.

There were 374 members of the teaching staff in 1930. Exclusive of the Summer Sessions, 6200 students were enrolled at the University. The Schools of Medicine, Nursing, Law, Engineering, Pharmacy, Education, and Government, the Divisions of Library Science and of Fine Arts, the Junior College, Columbian College, and the Graduate Council carried forward their work with new vision.

The University was placed on the approved list of the Association of American Universities. In the decade that followed, chapters of Phi Beta Kappa, Mortar Board, and Sigma Xi were installed at the University. The field-of-study or interdepartmental major was instituted in Columbian College. The Law School was made a graduate school, and other changes in the instructional and administrative organization of the University were carried out to modernize and to make more effective the programs begun in 1930.

Metropolitan Washington, in 1930, had a population of 672,198. Both the community and the University were about to begin a period of fabulous growth.

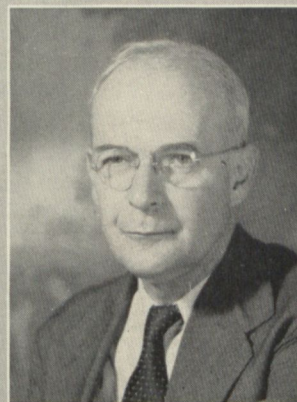
members of the Faculty of 1930.



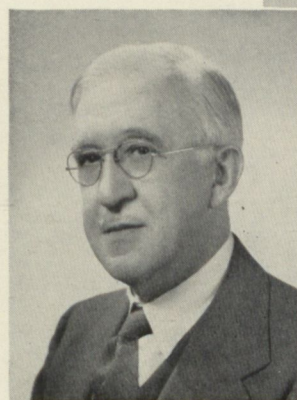
William Alanson White



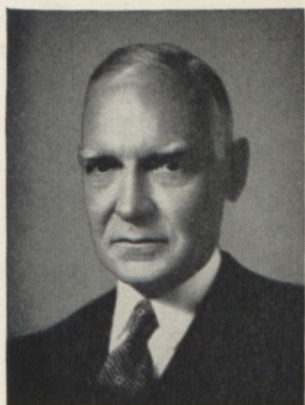
Charles Stanley White



William Cabell
Van Vleck



Edward Henry Sehr



John Wilmer Latimer



Colin Mackenzie
Mackall



William Carl Ruediger



Alfred Francis
William Schmidt



1955

This is your University!

Out of the dreams, the patience, and the fortitude of yesterday; out of the hopes and the determination of its men and women; out of the building of its educational and research programs, physical plant and endowments, a new University, organized to meet the needs of "youth from every quarter," is taking form.

Metropolitan Washington is a city of 1,827,000 people. No longer simply the center of the nation, it is the crossroads of the world in the Atomic Age.

Ever alert to the changing needs of the community, the University nevertheless is constantly aware of the great heritage it has received from the Founding Fathers.

The University's 14 schools, colleges, and divisions forward the purpose of liberal education in a democracy through programs accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and the appropriate professional agencies.

The purpose of the University in 1955 is to develop the university ideal in the place of greatest national significance, flexible before the changing needs of its growing national constituency and loyal to the traditional principles of learning and research, in providing through disciplined reason, wisdom for the individual and his society.





The University

AND THE

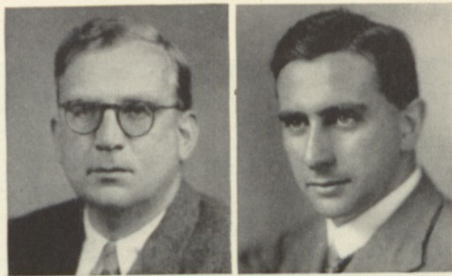
Atomic

In your University the leading theoretical physicists from many nations, in one of the annual Washington seminars in which they collaborated, provided the setting against which Dr. Niels Bohr made the first public announcement of the successful disintegration of uranium into barium with the attendant release of energy. But such scientific invention and its resulting release of energies must be directed to the well-being of mankind. This can happen when these mighty forces are guided by moral and spiritual considerations.

University growth requires administrative leadership.

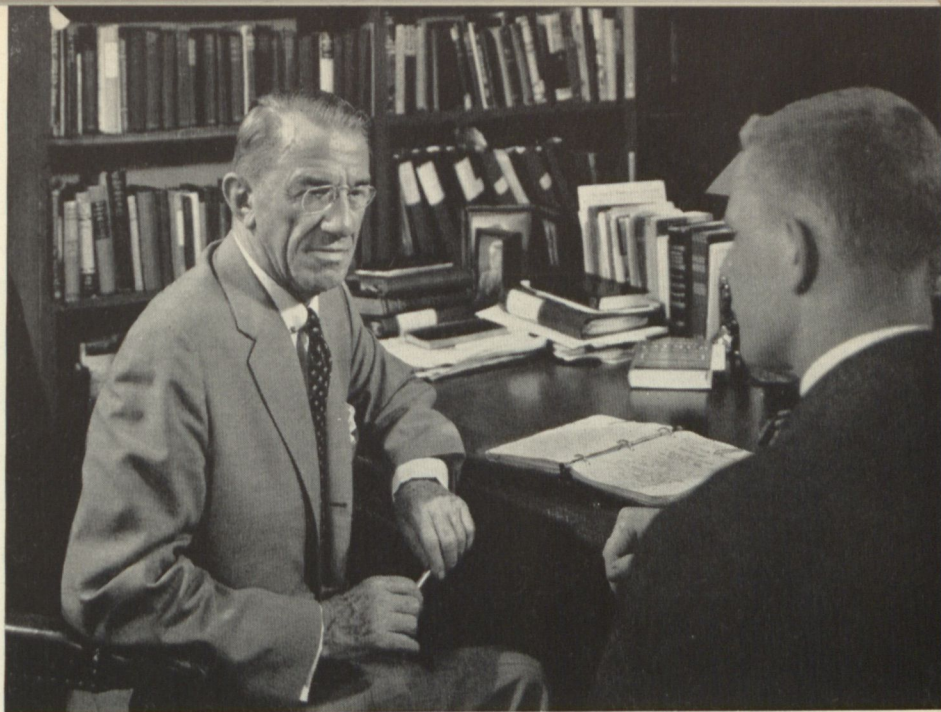


Dean Jarman, Director Faith, Librarian Mason, Director Kirkbride, Coordinator Van Evera, Administrator Ludwig, Adviser Deibert, Director Atwell, Director Borden, Dean Colclough, President Marvin, Treasurer Herzog, Registrar Nessell, Assistant to the President Farrington, Administrative Secretary Sedgwick, Director Sutton, Director Swyer.



Dr. Gamow

Dr. Teller



Dr. Sizoo

Age of Promise

Because the University rests upon that conviction, in order to add strength to our faculty, in its interpretation, we invited to our community of scholars Drs. George Gamow and Edward Teller from Europe, Professors of Theoretical Physics, to aid in its systematic interpretation, and Dr. Joseph R. Sizoo, Milbank Professor of Religion, to give guidance to those basic moral and spiritual concepts in which every expression of religion can join. Thus we may help realize fully the promise of the atomic age.

The Academic Deans direct the University's schools and colleges.



Dean Mason, Engineering; Dean Dreese, General Studies; Dean Bliven, Pharmacy; Dean Fox, Education; Dean Doyle, Columbian College; Dean Kayser, University Students; Dean of Faculties Colclough; President Marvin; Chairman Bolwell, Graduate Council; Dean Bloodorn, Medicine; Dean West, Special Students; Dean Fey, Law; Dean Burns, Government; Dean Koehl, Junior College.



Professor Mortensen presents vertebrate zoology.

Using a pipette in qualitative inorganic chemistry.



TODAY

The Junior College

The Junior College programs continue the studies of a general cultural nature begun in secondary schools through a two-year program laying special emphasis on the social, cultural, biological, and physical backgrounds of civilization and upon the discipline necessary to the effective prosecution of more advanced work.

The Junior College administers the first two years of the standard four-year program in the liberal arts and sciences, and also provides the pre-professional work required for admission to the schools of Pharmacy, Education, and Government, and the first two years of the pre-professional work required by the schools of Medicine and Law. In addition it offers two-year terminal programs in secretarial studies and accounting.

All Junior College programs lead to the Associate in Arts degree.

Monroe Court.





Professor Yocum explains the miracle of plant growth.

●
A member of the "Big Sister" organization helps a freshman register.



Dean Koehl of the Junior College helps students plan programs of study.



“Old Men” students plan an orientation program.





The Gilbert Stuart portrait of Washington hangs in the University Library.

Students pause before a copy of the Peale portrait of James Monroe, University benefactor.



Speech students get practical experience in radio and TV broadcasting.





Lisner Auditorium—Intermission.

TODAY

Columbian College

THE SENIOR COLLEGE

Columbian College, the senior college of liberal arts and sciences, is designed to help students develop particular abilities and general awareness as human beings. Eleven field-of-study majors, not restricted by departmental lines, offer freedom in course planning and personalizing of programs. One of these is the American Thought and Civilization major, the first undergraduate major in American studies, now offered by about 100 American colleges and universities. Another similar program explores the art, history, economics, literature, philosophy, and other aspects of Latin American Civilization.



The Dean's Council meets to consider student problems.

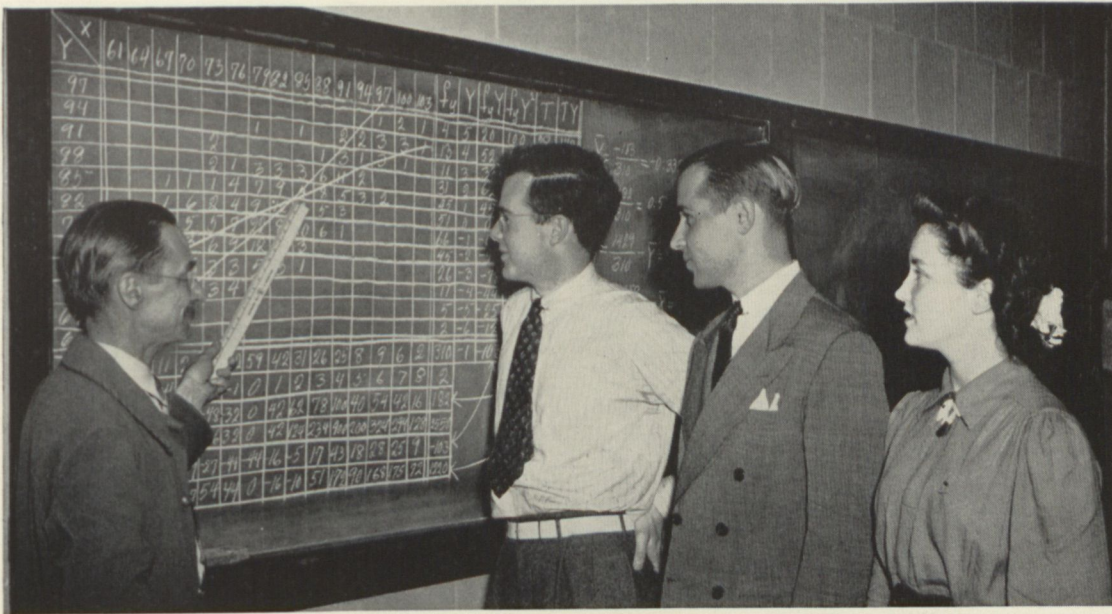
Undergraduate and graduate majors in 32 departments are available in languages and literatures, mathematics and physical sciences, natural sciences, and social sciences.

In addition to a major in the history and appreciation of art, Columbian College offers a major in drawing and painting, with studio instruction by the staff of the Corcoran Gallery, and provides specialized training with majors in journalism, speech, geography, statistics, and the physical and biological sciences.

The development of new curriculum requirements to broaden the scope of liberal arts education at the University was approved by the faculties in 1953 and is gradually being put into effect. The purpose of the revised curriculum is "to encourage both faculty and students to think more broadly and imaginatively, and more in keeping with the exigencies of the present time." When the program is fully in effect, each student studying for the Bachelor of Arts or the Bachelor of Science degree will be required to complete at least two years of work in science, two years in social science, and two years in literature.

Columbian College grants the Bachelor's degrees and also the Master of Arts and the Master of Science degrees.



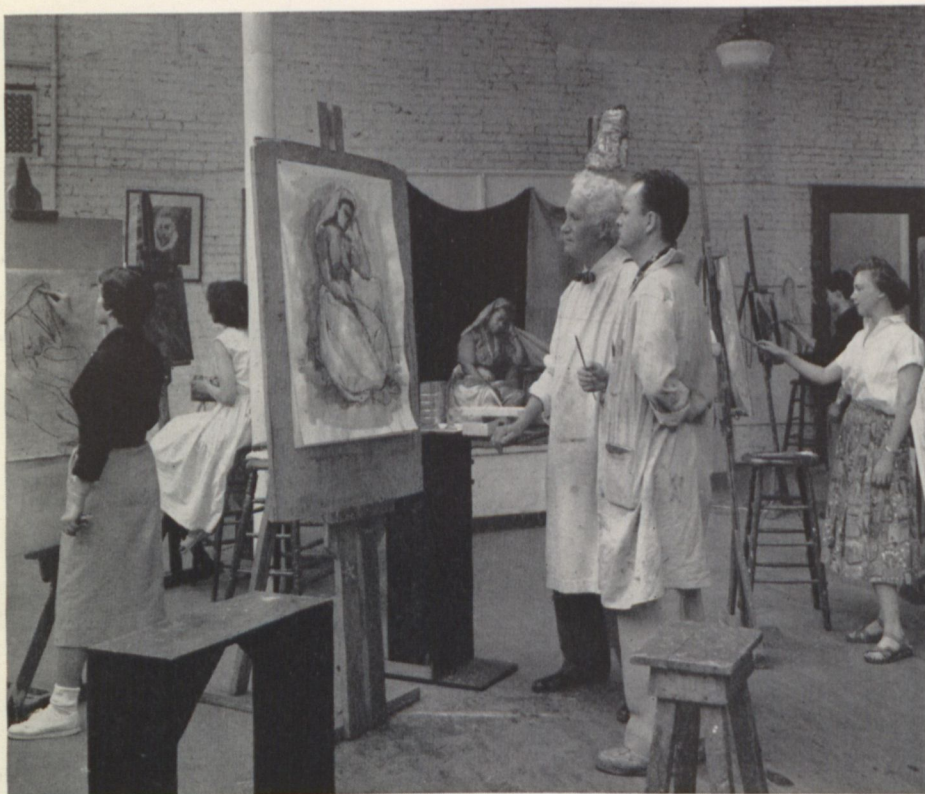


Professor Vincent, Chemistry, and Professor Weida, Statistics, explain the mysteries of matter and the complexities of number.

Students learn from each other in advanced studies in Professor Tupper's seminar.

Speech students observe therapy under Professor Bielski through a one-way window in the Speech Clinic.



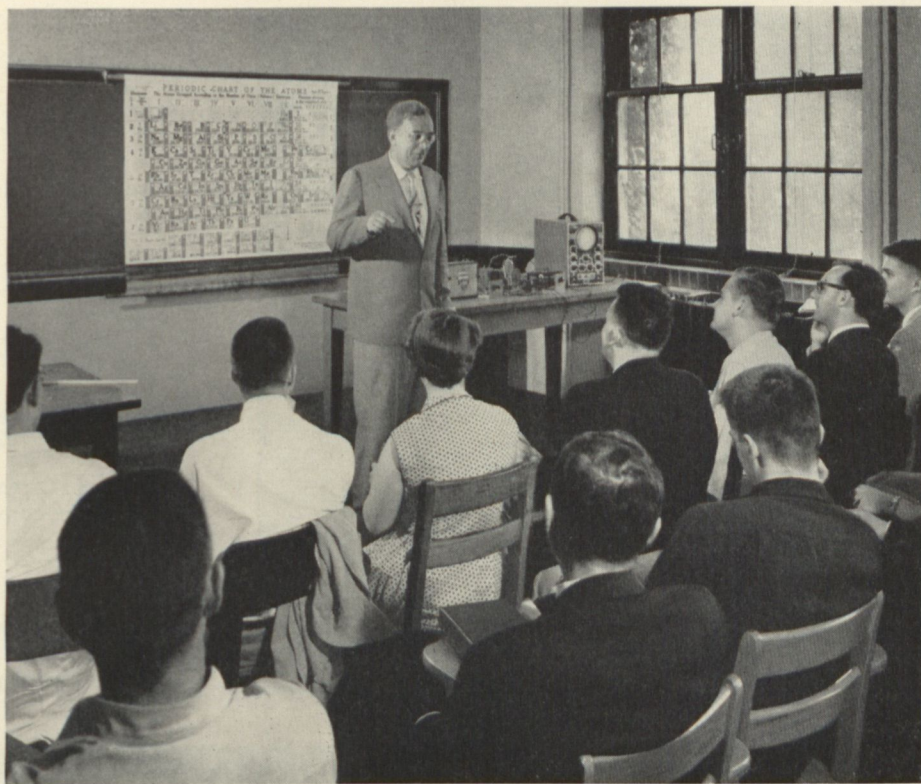


Art students master techniques at the Corcoran Gallery with Principal Richard Lahey in the environment of one of the Nation's great art collections.

Professor Davis discusses air transportation routes with majors in Latin American Civilization, regional studies program in the Social Sciences.

One of the world's pioneers in theoretical physics is a professor at the University — Dr. George Gamow.

Faculty members teach both day and evening classes assuring high teaching standards.





Specialists examine the Ph.D. candidate upon the completion of his work.

•

Candidates for the Doctor of Philosophy degree report to Chairman Bolwell and the Council at semi-annual meetings.



TODAY



The Graduate Council

The Graduate Council of the University trains advanced students for careers of creative scholarship through a study of related fields of learning and an investigative project in a particular field. This constitutes the discipline for the Doctor of Philosophy degree. It is offered to a limited number of carefully selected students, restricted to doctoral investigations in 100 research specialties in which the University has unusual research resources.

In addition to University materials and personnel, the Graduate Council can take advantage of governmental libraries, laboratories, and research collections, and also international and/or private institutions situated in Washington, such as the Pan-American Union, the International Monetary Fund, the Folger Shakespeare Library, and the Carnegie Institution. Scholars and specialists serving in public or private research institutions are invited to collaborate with University scholars in advising, supervising, and examining University Ph.D. candidates.

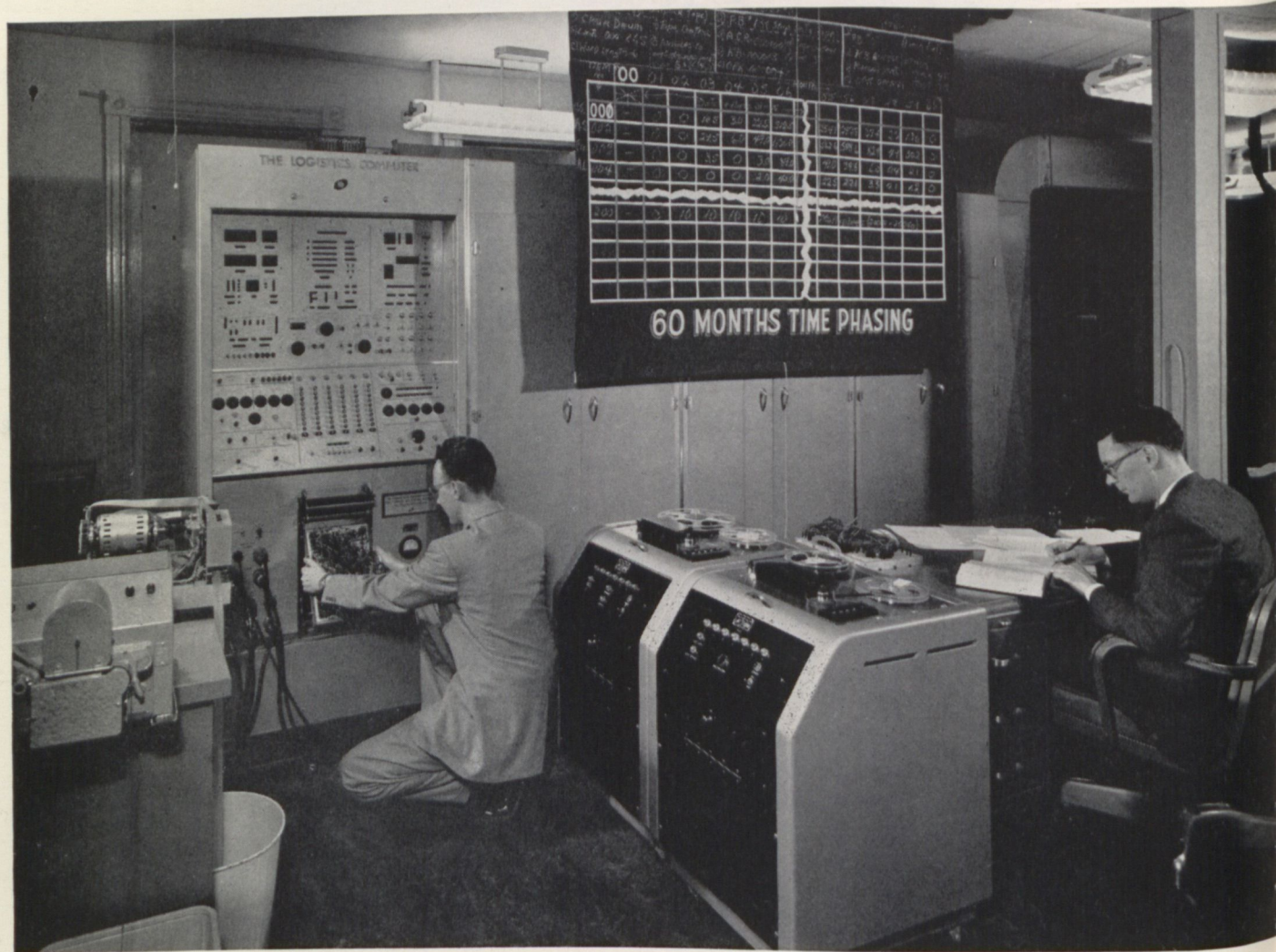
The Graduate Council offers individual guidance in advanced study and personal supervision in research projects and their particular methods. The master's degree or its equivalent in graduate study is required of all candidates before admission to graduate work under the Council, thereby disassociating the master's disciplines which are usually specified in terms of required classes and course credits from the Ph.D. disciplines.

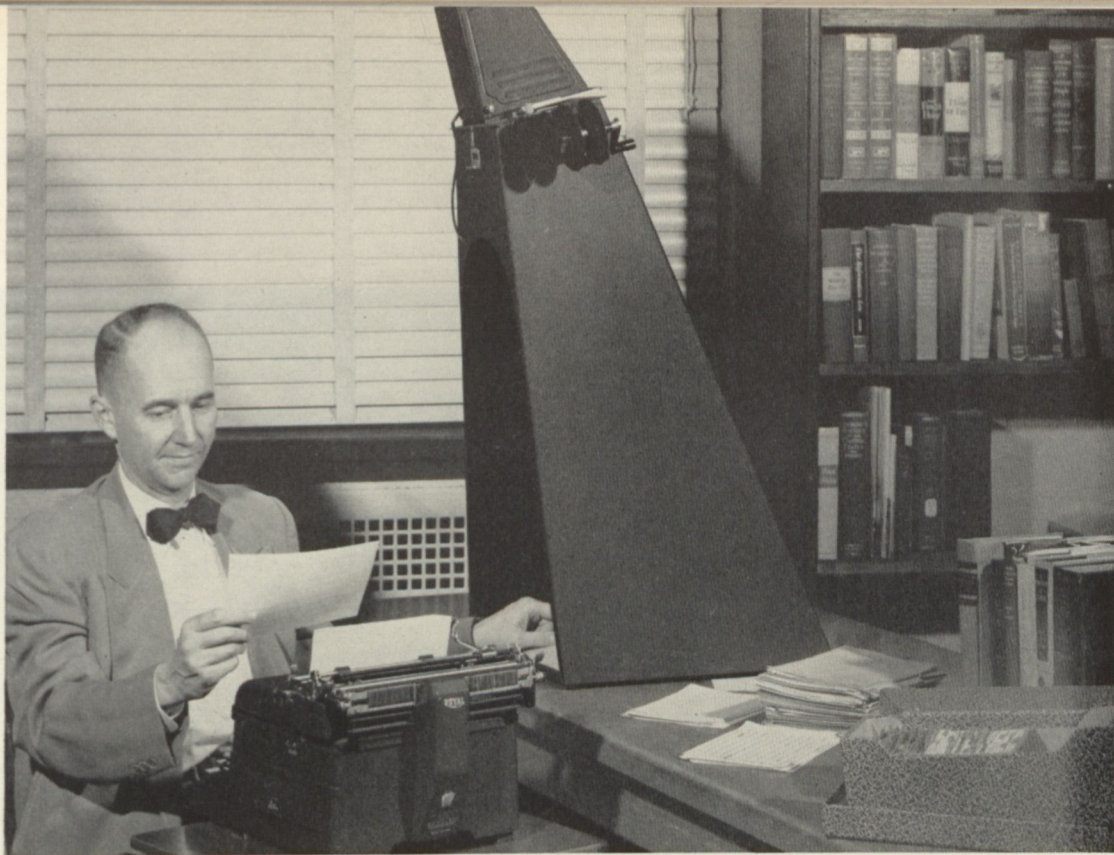
The degree of Doctor of Philosophy is offered only in the Graduate Council and is the only degree offered by the Council.

Fellows at work in the Graduate Council Reading Room.



Logistics research for the Navy with an electronic computer.





Professor Wood Gray has examined thousands of micro-filmed documents in his study of American social history.

The Research Program

TODAY Many of the doctoral research programs carried out under the auspices of the Graduate Council and many of the programs for Master's candidates in Columbian College are financed from funds granted by the Government for the support of fundamental research. In addition, the University's research program includes work done at the request of the Government and other sponsors. During the past fiscal year over three million dollars was granted to the University for research in virtually every field of study.

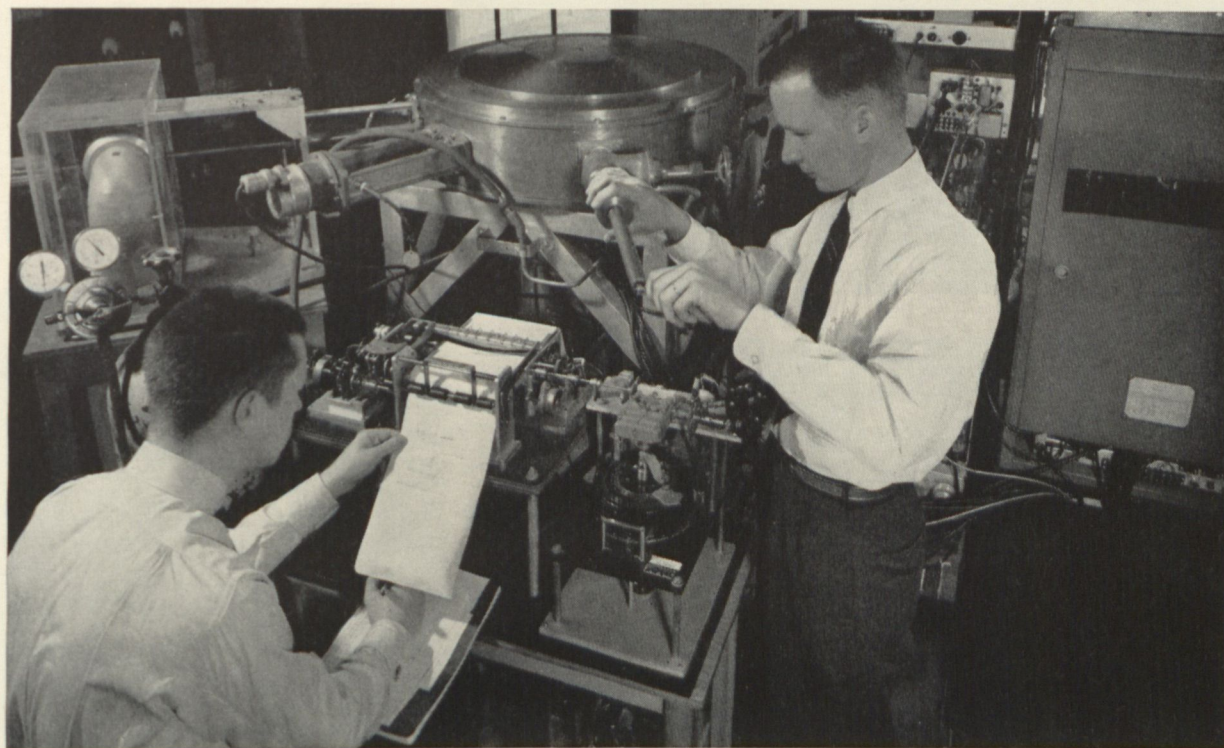
The University has 54 active projects supported in whole or in part by grants and contracts awarded by the Federal Government and an equal number supported by non-Government funds contributed to the University. More than 30 projects are supported by the University through the Medical School Research Fund and the University Research Fund. The University also supplements grants from outside groups for certain studies.

The research projects are tied into the educational program of the University in every way possible.

Comparative studies in the motivation and intelligence of animals—Professor Caldwell, Psychology.

A large IBM installation processes data of the Human Resources Research Office, operated by the University for the Army.

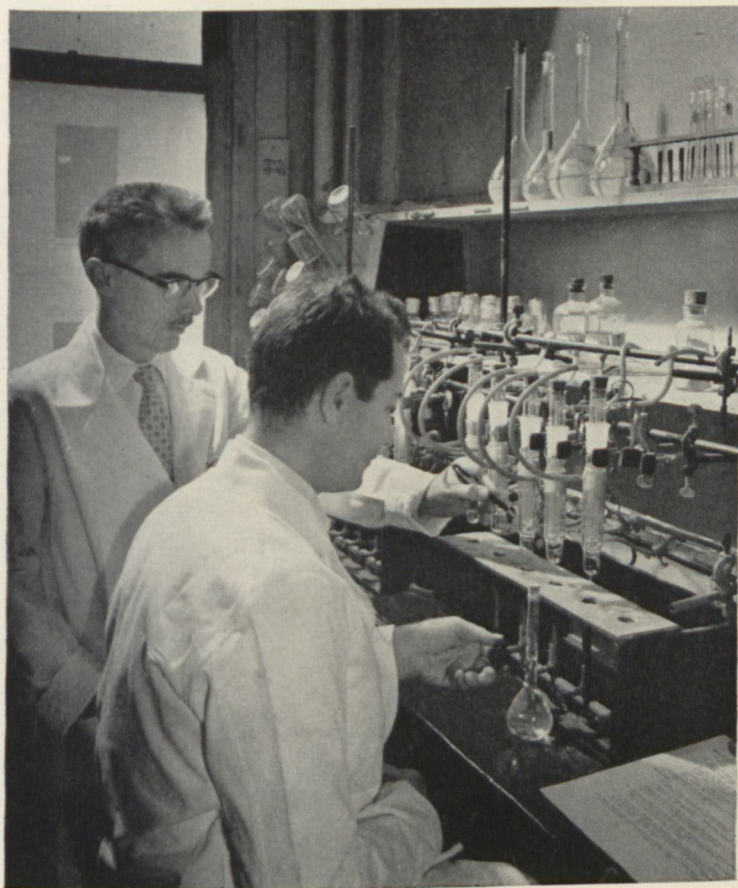


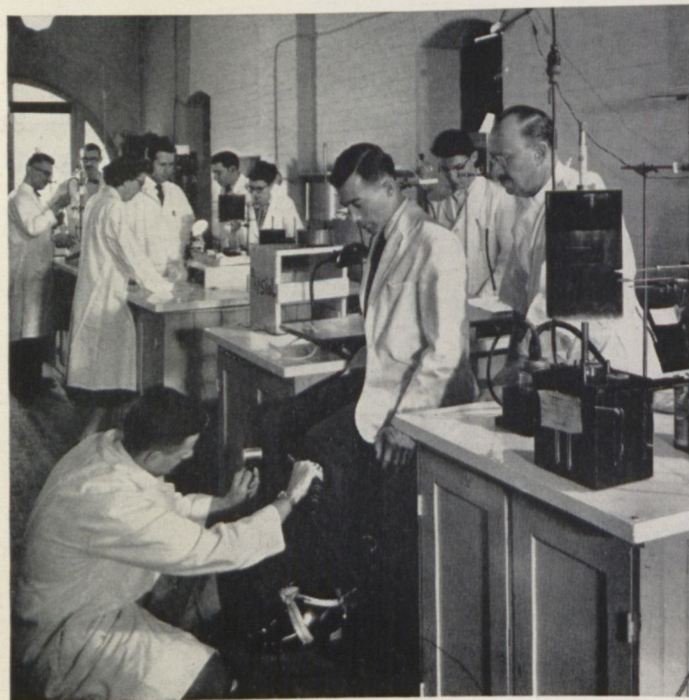


The Beta-ray spectrometer, studies in radioactivity—Professor Slack, Physics.

•

Fat metabolism at low temperatures
Professor Treadwell, Biochemistry.





Mr. Bernard Baruch, benefactor of the Hospital's Department of Physical Medicine, attended dedication ceremonies with President Marvin and Dean Bloedorn.

Gynecology class with Professor Barter at the Cancer Clinic.

Medical School Buildings.

Medical students learn Physiology from Professor Leese.

TODAY

The School of Medicine

The School of Medicine was opened in March 1825. Of the medical schools now in existence in the United States, it is the eleventh in chronological order of founding. The University Hospital and Dispensary were established in 1898 as a part of the organization of the School.

The purpose of the School of Medicine is to train physicians competent in the art and science of medicine, which includes general practice, further training for special practice, teaching, research, and medical administration. The School of Medicine also prepares graduate students for careers in the basic medical sciences and conducts a postgraduate program for physicians in practice which is attended by doctors from the District, all the States, and several foreign countries.

Students gain diverse clinical experience by working under supervision in Federal, public, and private hospitals of the Nation's Capital which have facilities for all specialized fields of medicine.

Medical students also work under supervision in the University's own 410-bed



The University Hospital.



The Helen L. and Mary E. Warwick Memorial Building houses the University Cancer Clinic.

Research and testing laboratories are an integral part of the Clinic.



teaching hospital, a part of the University's Medical Center. The hospital is recognized by the American Medical Association, the American Hospital Association, the American College of Surgeons, and the Joint Commission for the Accreditation of Hospitals.

The University Hospital has been approved for residency training by the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association in anesthesiology, cardiology, internal medicine, neurology, neurological surgery, obstetrics-gynecology, pathology, physical medicine and rehabilitation, psychiatry, roentgenology, surgery, and thoracic surgery.

Medical students also use the facilities of the new University Cancer Clinic building, the Helen L. and Mary E. Warwick Memorial, which treats 6000 patients annually and conducts extensive research related to the nature, diagnosis, and treatment of cancer.

Distinguished physicians from other cities present a series of lectures sponsored by the University in cooperation with the Kellogg Foundation for physicians practicing in the Washington area. These lectures are attended also by Faculty, postgraduate students, and the members of the senior medical class.

The School of Medicine administers a course for medical technologists which meets the requirements of the Registry of Medical Technologists of the American Society of Clinical Pathologists.

In cooperation with the District of Columbia Public Schools, the University Hospital conducts a training program for practical nurses.



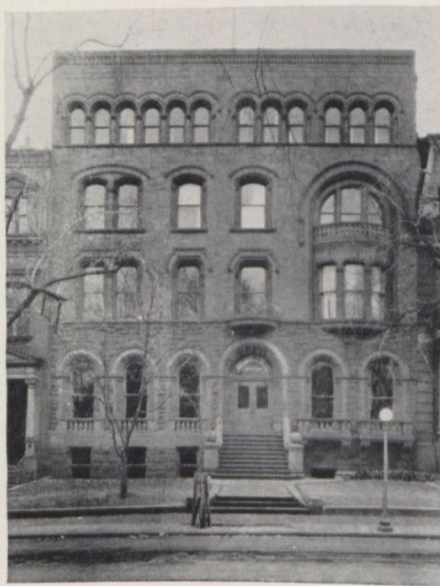
Professor Stanbro and Professor Blades conduct a clinical instruction group at the Hospital.



Stockton Hall houses the Law School.



Remember the stairs?



1435 K Street.

TODAY

The Law School

The Law School, with an enrollment of more than 1000 students from every state and territory, prepares men and women for professional service in public and private law. Situated at the focal point of Federal law and regulation, it has developed its programs to meet the needs of modern legal education. From a total of 32 courses in 1930, of which 4 were in the Federal field, it now has 76 courses, of which 42 provide training in Federal law and procedure. Today's program is outstanding in many areas, especially in the fields of patent, trademark and copyright law, taxation, anti-trust law, administrative law, labor law, and international and comparative law.

The Law School now provides educational programs of three general types, in addition to its full program of work leading to the degree of Bachelor of Laws. First, there are programs of study on a formal basis for graduate students. Second, members of the bar may take one or more courses in advanced fields of interest. Third, a continuing legal education program offers lectures and insti-



Federal and municipal judges preside at the Van Vleck Case Club.

The Patent, Trade-mark and Copyright Foundation is nationally significant.



tutes on subjects of high current interest. During the past year more than 150 graduate students and 1200 members of the bar were enrolled in these types of courses. In addition to the Bachelor of Laws, the Law School offers the degrees of Juris Doctor, Master of Laws, Doctor of Juridical Science, Master of Comparative Law, and Master of Comparative Law (American Practice).

In addition to this academic program, the Law School has emphasized writing and research, in full recognition of its responsibility toward the continued development of the law. *The George Washington Law Review*, devoted exclusively



In the Law Library.

to Federal law, affords law students an opportunity for creative research and writing. The Patent, Trade-mark and Copyright Foundation has taken national leadership in research in this important field. The Washington Law Society offers opportunities for research in the international and comparative law areas. With the library facilities at the University—including the National University Law Collection, maintained since the merger of National University in 1954—and with the unusual library facilities of the District of Columbia, the Law School has every necessary facility for effective research.

In its expanding program The George Washington University Law School is developing the true concept of a national law center. It provides not only an environment for the traditional formal instruction, but also a forum for informal discussion and study for all of those drawn into its activities: students, professors, lawyers, judges, legislators, government officials, research scholars, social and political scientists, physicians, and businessmen.

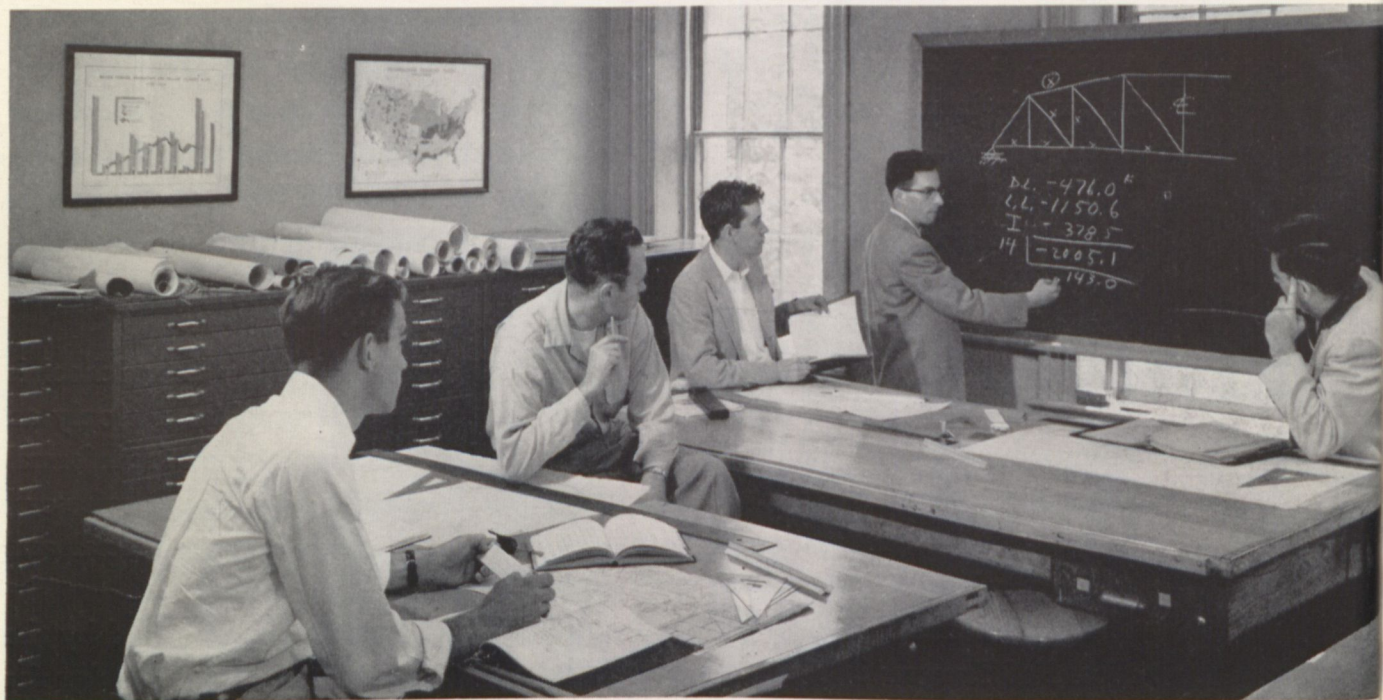
This new and challenging objective of a national law center, approved by the Board of Trustees in 1951, is being further advanced by an active campaign for funds for a Law Center building. Its strength and purpose is forcefully stated in the words of the late Justice Robert H. Jackson at a luncheon of the George Washington Law Alumni in Boston, August 26, 1953: "No place in the country can compete with the Nation's Capital as a training ground for lawyers."



Harlan-Brewer House—activities center for Law students.



Professor Garrett teaches a class in contract law.



Civil Engineers design a bridge.

Professor Emeritus Feiker and representatives of industry interview a senior.

Professor Kaye and Dean Mason of the University's School of Engineering and Dr. Harder of the Office of Naval Research, advise a student in the Engineering Administration program.

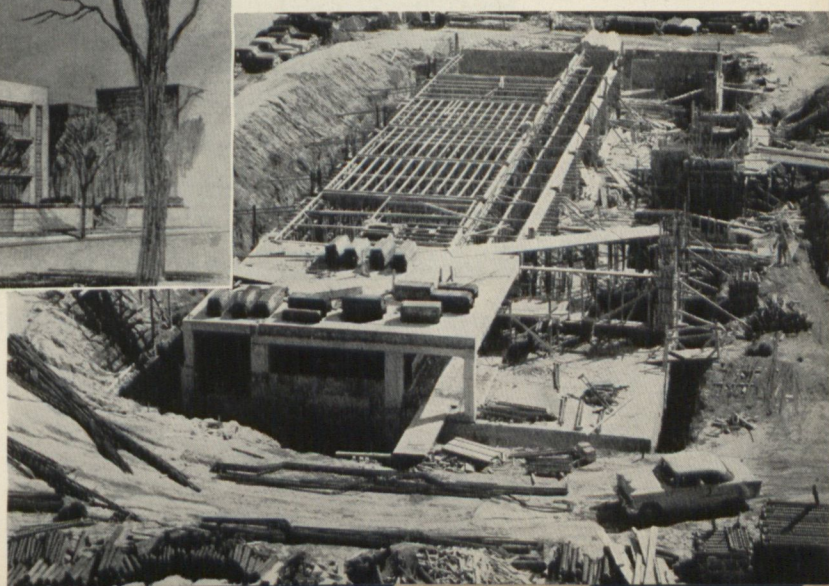
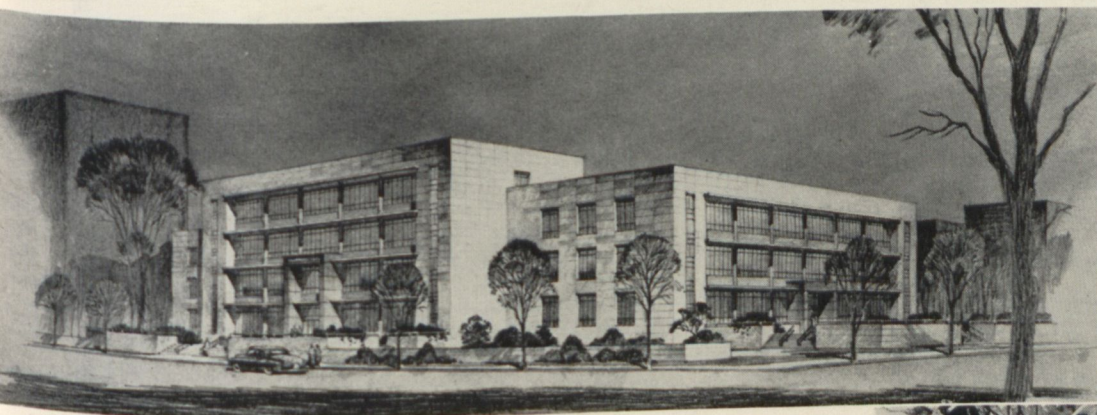
The Tompkins Hall of Engineering, under construction.



TODAY

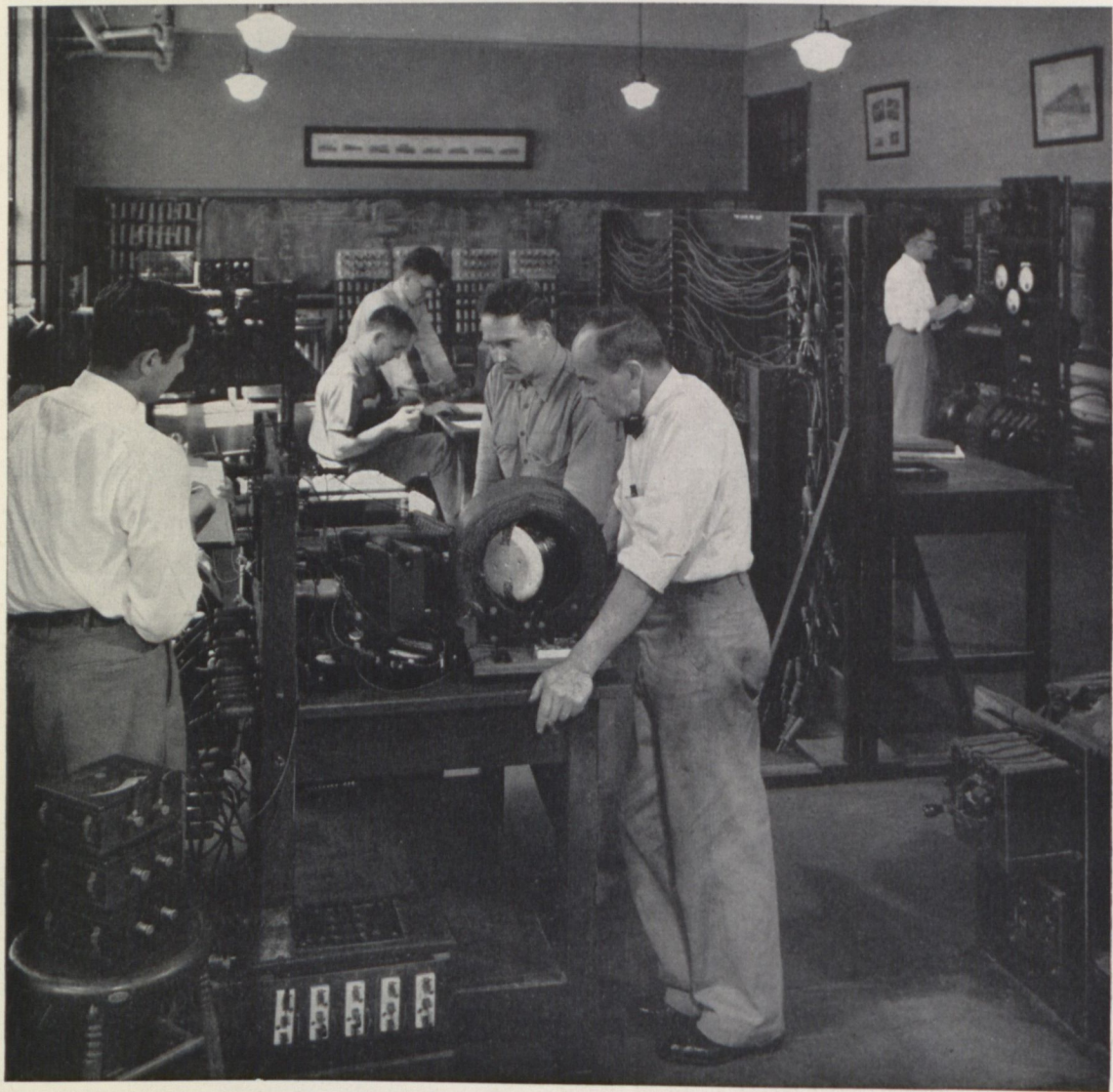
The School of Engineering

The School of Engineering seeks to produce graduates who possess knowledge and understanding of the fundamental scientific principles in their fields of study, some skill in their application, and an attitude of responsibility toward society and the engineering profession.

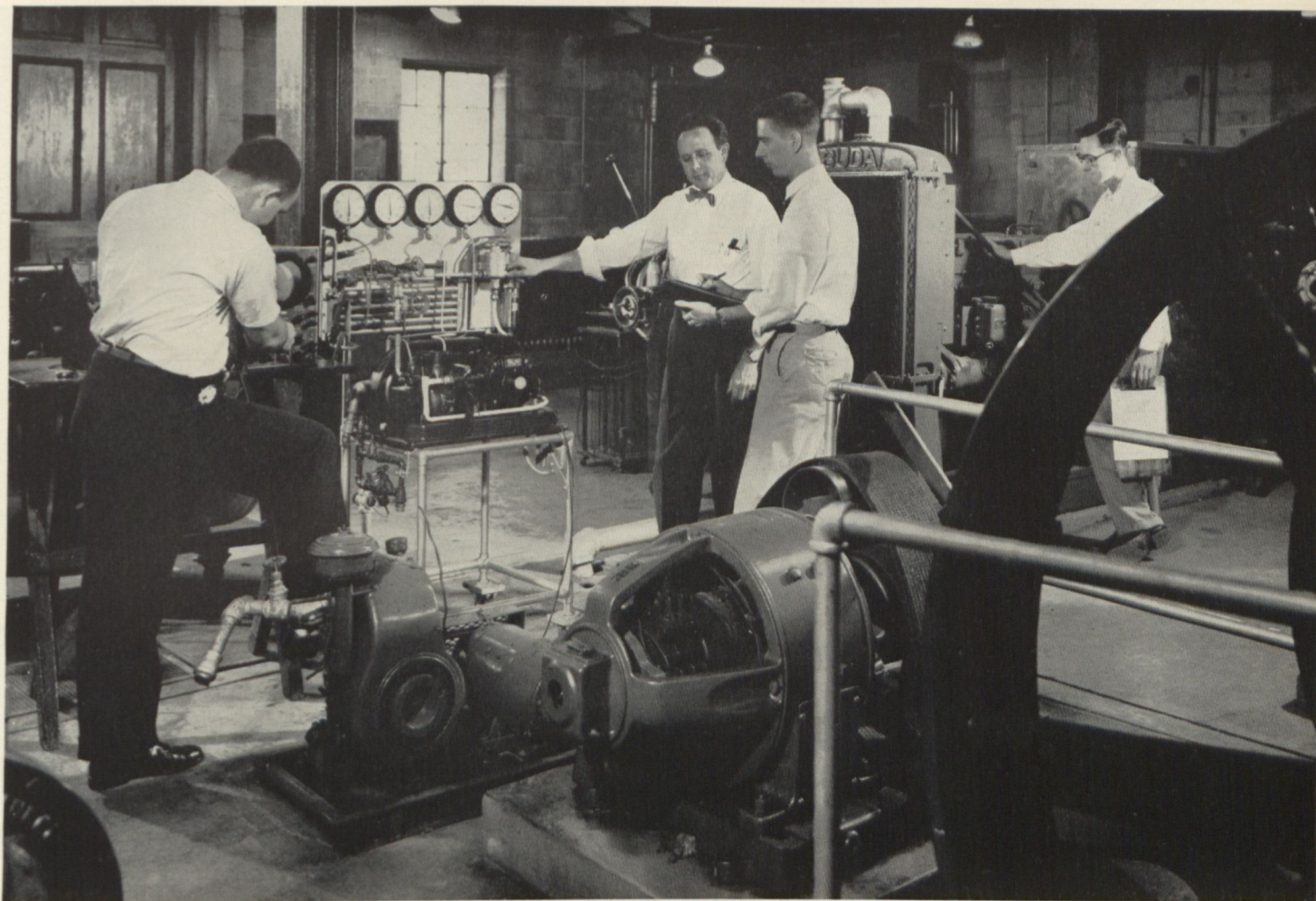


Two new Master's degrees have been inaugurated—the Master of Science in Engineering and the Master of Engineering Administration. More than 175 candidates were accepted to study toward the latter in the first year of its inauguration—most of them experienced engineers and scientists charged with administering the Federal Government's extensive engineering and research projects.

The School of Engineering offers also Bachelor's degrees in Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, and in Engineering with options in physics, chemistry, mathematics, business administration and machine computers. The professional degrees of Civil Engineer, Electrical Engineer, and Mechanical Engineer are conferred upon graduates of the School of Engineering who have demonstrated professional ability.

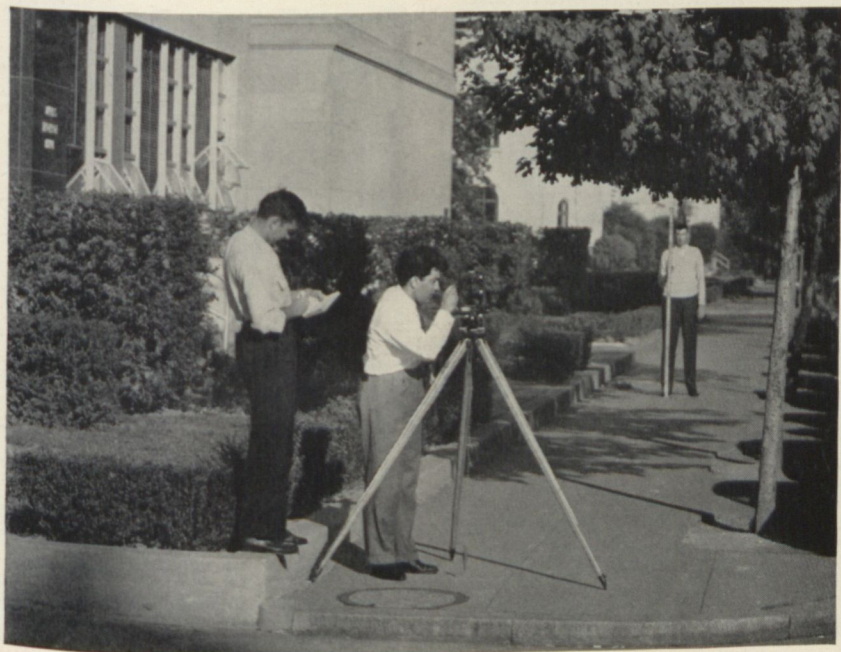


Professor Ames analyses transformer operations for Electrical Engineering students.



Professor Greeley assists Mechanical Engineering students.

Plane surveying — Introductory techniques are taught on campus.



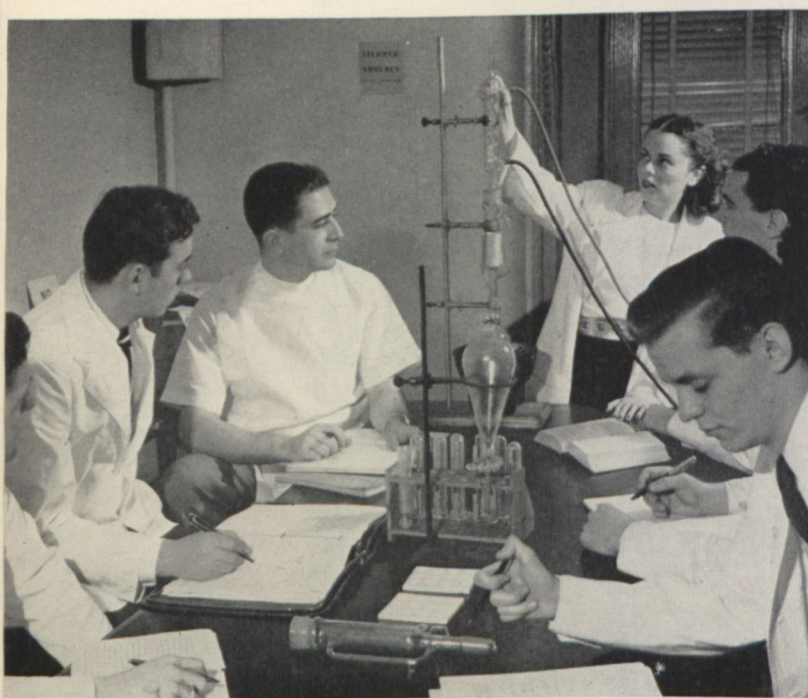


The School of Pharmacy Building.

•
A sophomore class in Pharmacognosy.

•
Students learning drug manufacturing.

•
The newest drugs are available to students learning to fill prescriptions.



TODAY *The School of Pharmacy*

The School of Pharmacy, founded in 1867 as the National College of Pharmacy, trains for service at the retail level pharmacists who are professionally competent, and who have developed an understanding and responsible attitude toward society.

The School is located a few blocks from the American Institute of Pharmacy, headquarters of the American Pharmaceutical Association and of the National Formulary Revision Committee. The Food and Drug Administration, the U. S. Public Health Service, the Bureau of Narcotics, and other Government agencies are readily accessible. Laboratories of agencies closely related to pharmacy and the government libraries are open to students. The Institute and the Federal Government bring to Washington leaders in pharmacy, many of whom contribute current professional information to the students.

The School of Pharmacy offers the degree of Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy.





Seminars produce tomorrow's Government executives.

Sales planning in Professor Barnewall's class in Marketing.





Hall of Government.

TODAY The University has provided executive training for careers in business and government throughout its history. The School of Government was established in 1928 to bring together in various undergraduate and graduate programs the work offered in foreign service and much of the other academic work in the theory and administration of government and business.

The School of Government gives students an understanding of their responsibilities under the Constitution of the United States in the conduct of public office, domestic and foreign. It not only prepares students for careers in government service but also in related business and professional fields. The curricula correlate business, economic, historical, political, psychological, and social studies.

Programs leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Government are offered in Accounting, Business Administration, Business and Economic Statistics, and

THE SCHOOL OF *Government*



World problems—Dean Burns, Professor Davison and students.



A knowledge of the contours of the world, as well as history and politics, is essential to an understanding of foreign affairs.



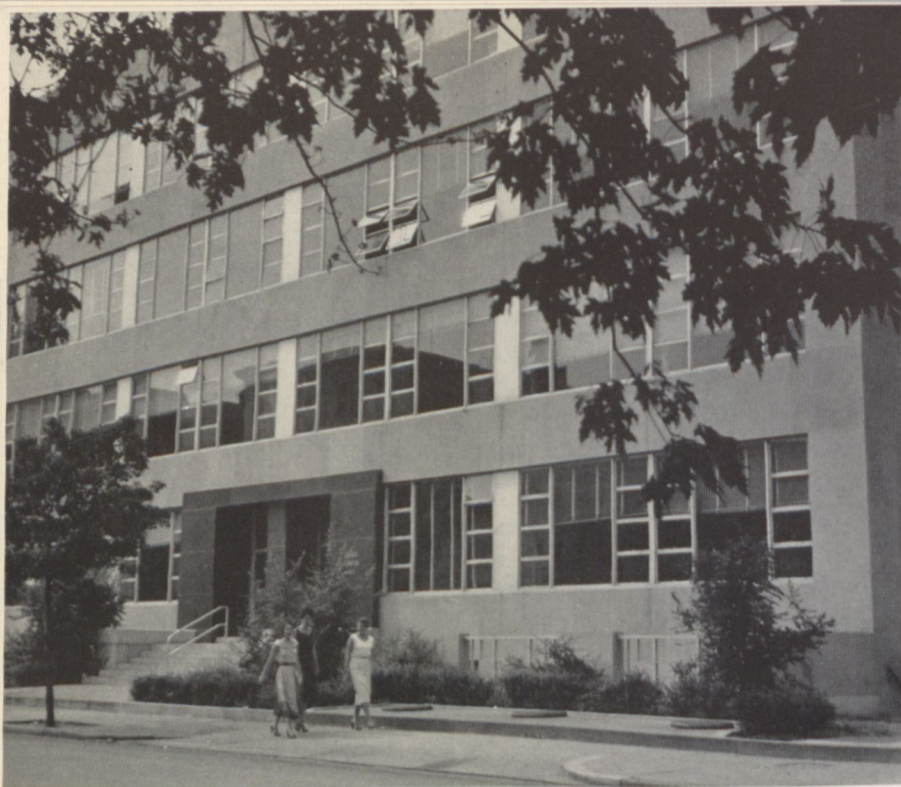
Foreign Affairs. Graduate work leading to the degree of Master of Arts in Government is available in Business and Economic Statistics, Counseling, Economic Policy, Foreign Affairs, and Psychometrics. The degree of Master of Arts in Public Administration is offered in the fields of General Administration and Governmental Fiscal Administration. There are also programs leading to the degrees of Master of Business Administration and Master of Arts in Personnel Administration. The Doctor of Business Administration degree is offered under the supervision of the Committee on Doctoral Studies of the School of Government.

Supplementing its full-time staff, instructors in the School of Government include ranking Government specialists in such fields as fiscal relations and administrative analysis.

The School of Government also offers special programs in cooperation with military and civil, public and private institutions with interest in training and research. Special programs in Navy Graduate Comptrollership, Air Force Resources Management, Advanced Management, and Military Economic Politics have been established to train senior officers and administrators in special fields. The Department of Business Administration offers work in the field of property and casualty insurance as a part of the education program of the American Institute for Property and Liability Underwriters. The Bureau of Business and Economic Research was established as a part of the School of Government to conduct research in the fields of business and economics.



Professor Young, Director of the Division of Research and Statistics, Federal Reserve System, teaches Monetary Policy and Central Banking.



Monroe Hall—G Street Entrance.



Mme. Bonnet, wife of the French Ambassador, tells Home Economics majors about fashion.

Business and Government use modern educational methods in employee training programs. Professor Root in a panel discussion.

Professor Krupa teaches Physical Education majors to measure physical fitness.





Practice teaching in metropolitan Washington schools.

TODAY

The School of Education

The School of Education prepares teachers, supervisors, and administrators for educational service and offers advanced studies to experienced teachers. The School includes the departments of Education, Physical Education, and Home Economics.

Consultants in research for the School of Education include specialists from the U. S. Office of Education and the American Council on Education.

A new program of the School of Education has been established to enable persons holding liberal arts degrees to prepare for teaching. This program is designed to provide competent teachers to care for the rapidly increasing school population of the nation. The School of Education also offers courses of special use to those conducting training programs in Government.

The School awards the degrees of Bachelor of Arts in Education, Bachelor of Science in Home Economics, Bachelor of Science in Physical Education, Master of Arts in Education, and Doctor of Education. Advanced professional certificates are awarded to persons completing thirty hours work beyond the Master's degree.



The University Reading Clinic.

•
The Off-Campus program brings college education to Federal employees.



THE COLLEGE OF

General Studies

TODAY

The College of General Studies directs its major efforts to off-campus courses held in Government offices. Programs of in-service training are developed, and the educational resources of the University are brought to bear on them. Credit and non-credit courses are organized as needed in cooperation with personnel administrators, training officers, and school officials.

A Campus Division is operated for promising adults with unusual backgrounds who receive individual consideration with respect to admission, advanced standing, and programs of studies.

The College of General Studies also administers a government internship program, a Reading Clinic and a Counseling Center.

Enrollments total about 5000 registrations annually, mainly in the Departments of Defense, Air Force, Army, Navy, and Commerce. The College confers the Associate in Arts, Bachelor of Arts, and Master of Arts degrees.



Testing is a function of the University Counseling Center.

TODAY... THE DIVISION OF *University Students*

The Division of University Students registers mature students who wish to enroll in University courses but who are not at this time working toward degrees in the University. These students range in age from 21 to 75, and in education from persons coming to college for the first time to holders of advanced degrees. They include retired officers of the armed forces and of the civil service, housewives, and the holders of jobs as various as the jobs available in the City of Washington.

Students enjoy Dean Kayser's current history classes.





Students of all ages attend both day and evening classes.

TODAY...THE DIVISION OF

Special Students

The Division of Special Students accepts students who desire to obtain degrees but who do not qualify immediately for degree candidacy. In the Division they must meet the requirements laid down upon admission. Those who do are transferred to the degree-giving division for which they have been preparing and credits earned are applied to the degree.

Campus entrance to the Student Union.

Withdrawing one of the more than 300,000 volumes in the library.





The Library Yard—a class meets under the sycamore.

TODAY The Summer Sessions offer classes in Arts and Sciences, Law, Pharmacy, Education, and Government. A full recreational program supplements the academic program. Dancing under the stars in the University Yard, receptions, dramatic productions, and other special events offer diversion after class.

The Summer Sessions



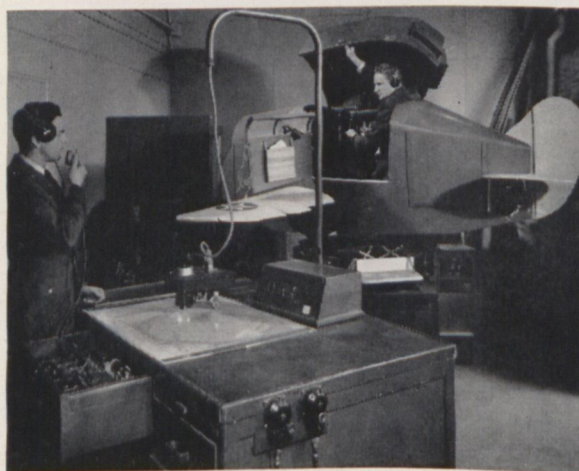
The Cadet Color Guard.

•

Flag raising at Chapin Hall.

•

Political geography takes on new meaning for future pilots, Major DeLano instructing.



Captain Frederick teaches basic techniques.

TODAY.... THE DIVISION OF



Air Science

The Division of Air Science offers a program of Air Force ROTC training integrated with the curricula of the colleges and schools of the University which leads to an appointment as a reserve officer in the United States Air Force.





Student counseling begins in the Admissions Office with Director Sutton.

•
The Student Union is a center for relaxation and extracurricular activities.



TODAY

Student Life

The Student Union is the center for hundreds of different student activities. The Union and its annex contain a cafeteria, snack bar, study and recreation rooms, lounges, and the offices of many student organizations.

There are 132 student organizations on campus including social fraternities and sororities, religious organizations, professional and honor societies (including Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Mortar Board, and Omicron Delta Kappa), and six publications.

Living accommodations are provided for women in the Hattie M. Strong Residence Hall and for men at Welling Hall.



Informal dancing in the Union coffee lounge.



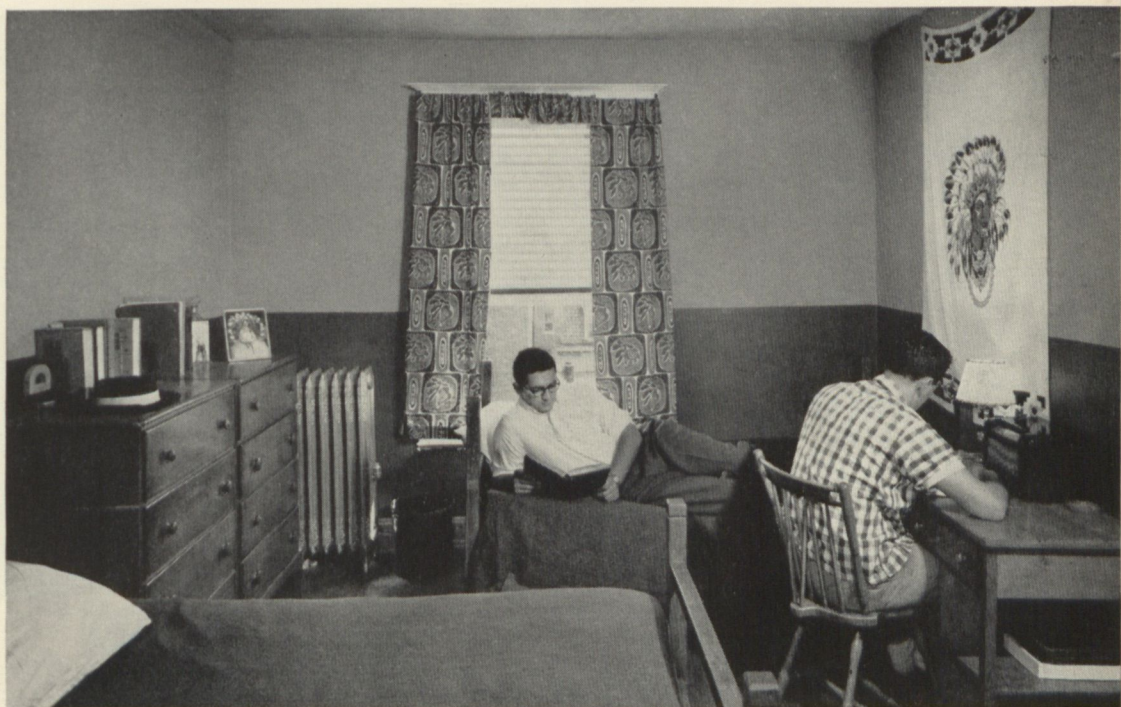
Faculty and students work together on the Student Life Committee.

University sailors round a buoy on the Potomac.

Housing for men is provided in Welling Hall.

Carolers sing by moonlight in front of the Engineer's Christmas tree.

Strong Residence Hall for women.





The University participates in intercollegiate athletics as a member of the Southern Conference with varsity teams in football, basketball, baseball, track, tennis, golf, rifle, and sailing. There is also a complete program of intramural sports.

Special student services include a Student Health Clinic, visits by University physicians, and hospitalization benefits, academic, social, religious, financial, and career counseling; an Office of Veterans Education; and assistance by the University Placement Office.

There are more than 40 funds at the University from which scholarships and fellowships are awarded annually. Among the scholarships available for freshmen are those awarded by the University Board of Trustees, the Alumni Association, the Columbian Women, the National League of Masonic Clubs, the School of Engineering, and the School of Pharmacy.



Students participate in official programs of the Nation's Capital such as the Cherry Blossom Festival.

•
Canoeing on the Potomac River.

•
The services of Registrar Nessell's office are always available to students, faculty, and alumni.

•
The Inter-fraternity Council Prom is a major social event.

•
Many students participate in dance activities.





Crowning the May Queen is the highlight of the student activities year.

•

The rush for the Union at class break.

•

The University Players.





The University is a member of the Southern Conference with varsity teams in football, basketball, baseball, track, tennis, golf, rifle, and sailing. There is also a complete program of intramural sports.





The Placement Office provides part-time employment for students and full-time career positions for graduates.

The University Store meets the needs of students and staff.

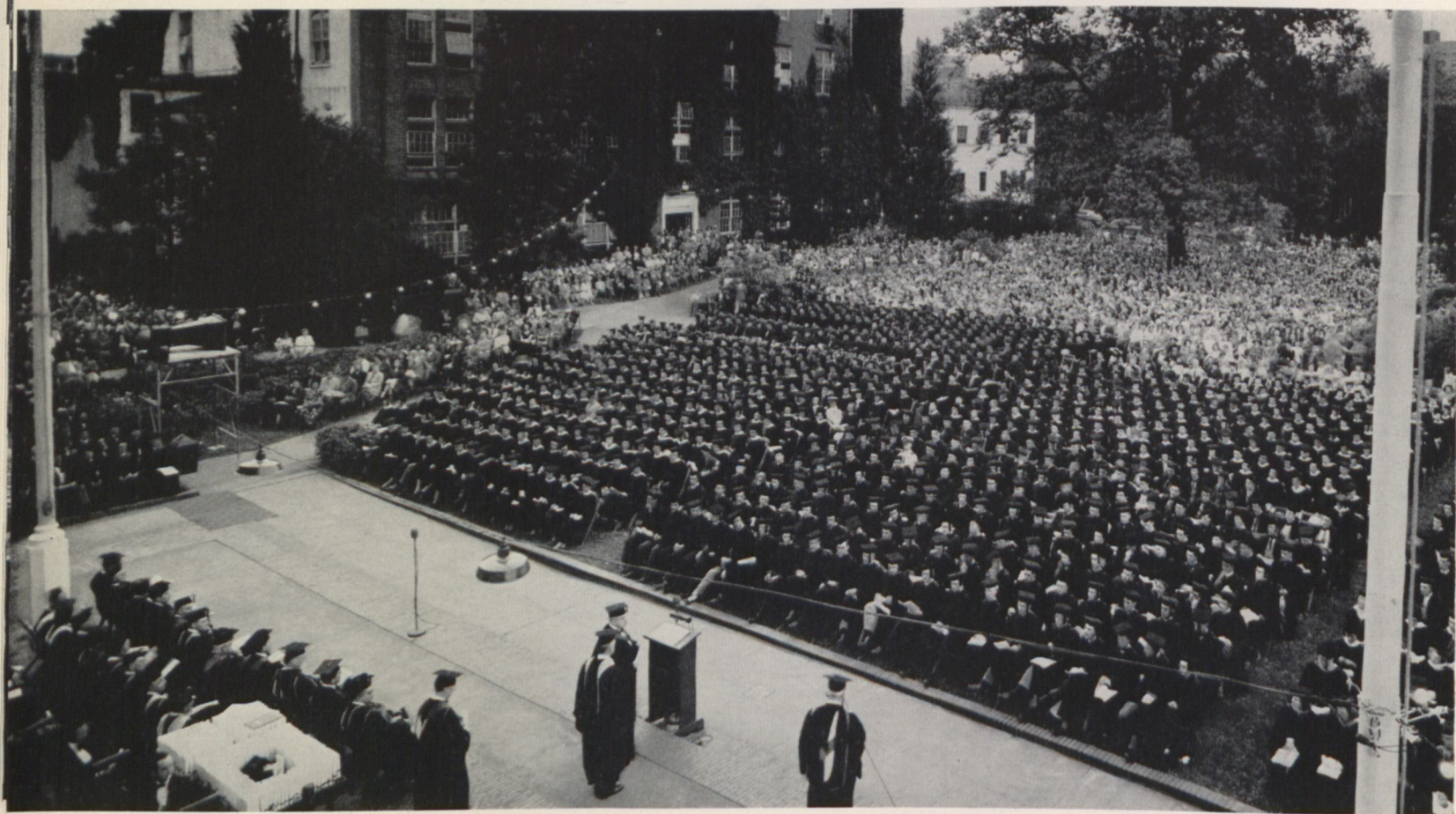
Party night when the azaleas are in bloom on campus.

Dr. and Mrs. Harmon and the University Troubadours depart for the Arctic Circle.



Many alumni know the Athletic Coaching Staff.

William Shreve, James Shreve, Raymond Hanken, William J. Reinhart, E. H. Sherman, Harry Ledford, Carroll Hall, Robert Faris and James Feula.



Commencement in the University Yard.

TODAY

Alumni



Chief Justice of the United States Warren at an Alumni Luncheon with the late Justice Jackson, University President Marvin, and Alumni President Tracy.

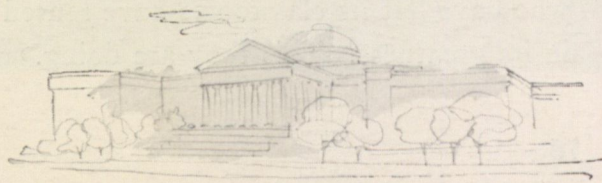
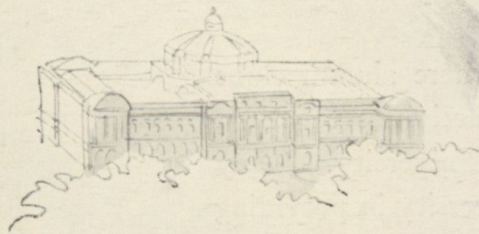
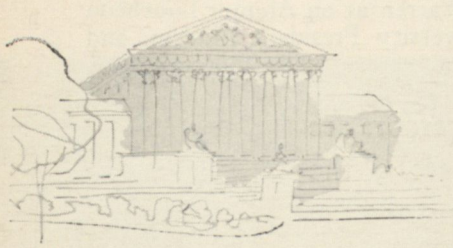
The University has more than 27,000 living alumni. Two state Governors are George Washington graduates, as are 12 Representatives, 2 Senators, the Secretary of State, the Directors of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Central Intelligence Agency, and the President of the Republic of Korea. Leaders of business and industry, university officials, and outstanding scholars and professional men and women are also numbered among the University alumni.

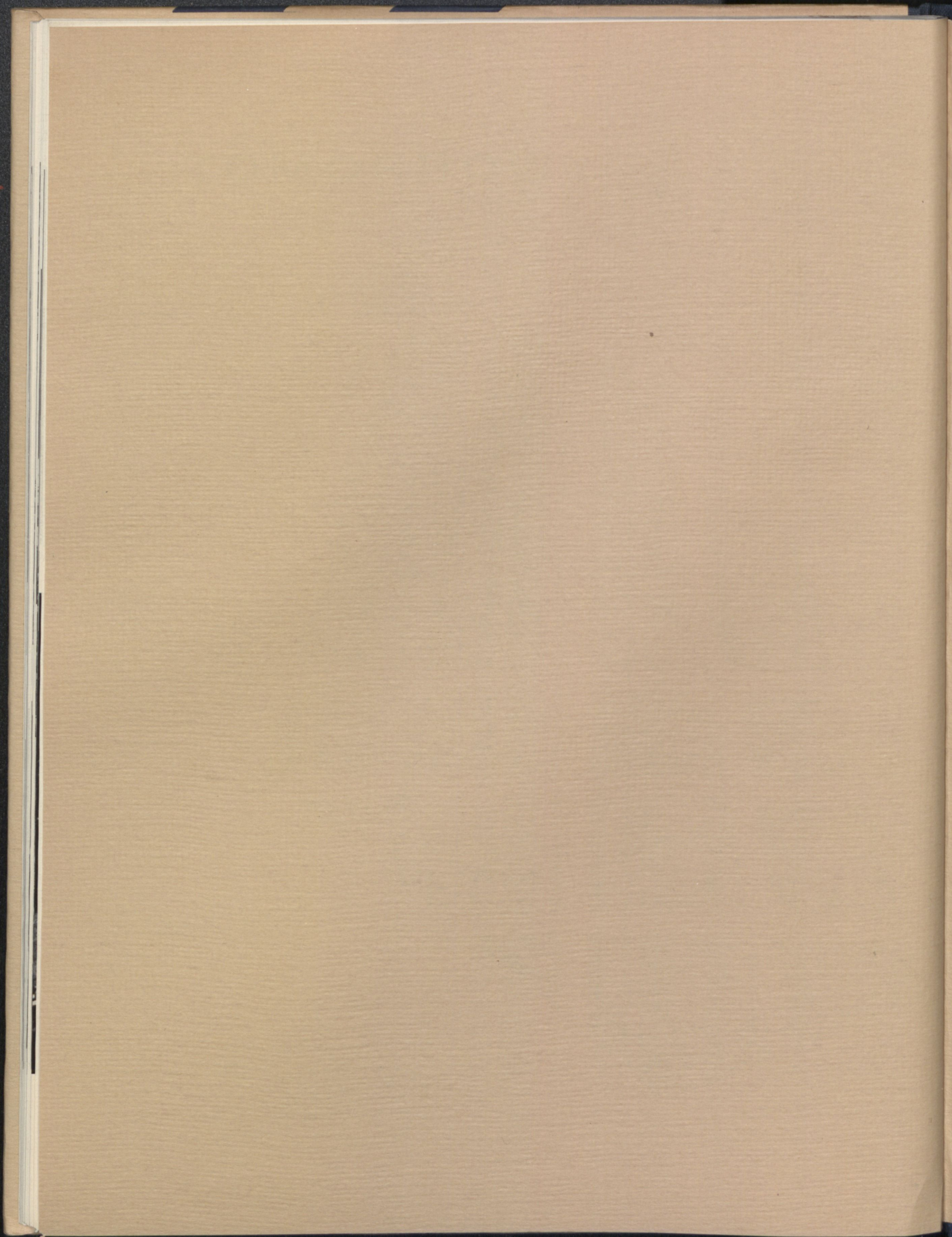
The alumni assist the University through the General Alumni Association and its affiliated organizations: The Law Alumni Association, Medical Society, Engineer Alumni Association, Pharmacy Alumni Association, Columbian Women, and certain departmental and fraternal alumni groups which work with the General Alumni Association.

At meetings held in Washington and in 28 other cities where alumni clubs are organized, graduates pursue professional and cultural activities together, enjoy fellowship, and demonstrate their devotion to the University. They regularly give tangible evidence of their concern for the University in providing funds for scholarships at the University, and contributing financially to the expansion of the University's programs through the Annual Alumni Fund.

As the University has grown, alumni who have left its classrooms have sensed an increasing obligation to help maintain its greatness. This they are doing.

TOMORROW





For information and catalogues

write to:

THE ADMISSIONS OFFICE

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

The GEORGE
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BULLETIN

Washington 6, D. C.